

The picture is true to life. And while there are some honorable exceptions to the class of preachers against whom we have been writing, it is too sadly true that the people run to and fro in search of the word of the Lord and do not find it. Why?

Our Religious Press Table.

The great feature about the religious press this week is that it is exceptionally lively and earnest. This, coupled with the many reports of successful revivals all over the country, shows that the labors of the HERALD in building up the churches have not been wasted. For years we have each week thrown the bread of kindly and seasonable counsel upon the waters, and the religious world is now reaping a glorious harvest.

We are very glad to see, too, that so many leading religious papers frankly own that they have stirred them up to added zeal in the Master's service. Compliments are showered upon us from all sides. Among others we notice a pleasant article in the *Independent*, neatly sandwiched in between an appeal to republicans to "up and at" "the old enemy" (meaning either the Devil or the democrats, though it is hard to say which) and a sketch of the duty of England in the French reconstruction problem. The *Independent* seems, however, so surprised at the extent of our sacred labors as to doubt our sincerity. It also suggests that we are, perhaps, only religious because it pays. But the syrup of rhubarb and sarsaparilla advertisements that the *Independent* itself publishes, headed sometimes by such risqué catchwords as "Life is the Gift of God," are a proof that dollars (and even rather dirty dollars) and religion are not wholly incompatible. So we willingly yield our character in this respect to the decision of a less partial judge.

The *Tablet* is a little hard on Protestant intolerance, and takes up all sorts of stories about the religious cruelty—even to death—of bygone Puritans. But it ought to remember that nowadays no Protestant would advocate hanging the *Tablet* editor at the Tombs—at least, for his opinions; and the *Tablet* editor "knows himself" that he would object to a weekly auto-da-fé in the City Hall Park. Bury the hatchet, gentlemen, and be good Americans. Postpone the burning and torture to the next world, where, perhaps, you will see more than enough of it. We hope, however, that the flames won't scorch your own wings. The *Tablet* would do well also to give a good deal more Catholic news. *St. Peter*, a lively ultra-montane organ, naively argues that it is not sufficient for a Catholic to hope that Victor Emmanuel will die before the Pope. It also darkly hints that the Pope will soon be murdered by Italian soldiers. *St. Peter* forgets that this is the nineteenth century and that the Pope personally is very popular, even with his foes. It also pours some pretty hot shot into Father Hyacinthe, Bellows and Beecher.

The *Jewish Messenger* is, as usual, sensible, moderate and newy. It prints a sermon on the "Unity of God" which even Trinitarians may read without getting their pious backs up. The *Hebrew Leader* has an interesting article upon the condition of the Jews in Poland.

The *Christian Union* defends the principle of selling and renting pews. It says "the free seat plan" is beautiful, but it doesn't work—which, being translated, means, probably, "doesn't pay." Why isn't the *Union* a little more careful about its grammar? "It doesn't work" is what a schoolboy would call a most "ungodly" vulgarism. The *Observer* has something to say about the proposed crusade on behalf of the Pope, and suggests that Charles O'Connor and John McKean should lead the American contingent. It also has an earnest appeal in behalf of the Home for Friendless Women. The *Evangelist* has nearly half a column of "religious" out of its three columns of "editorial." The *Independent* may well say the secular and religious press are getting a little mixed up; but the *Evangelist's* "religious," so far as it goes, is very sound. It expounds of a plea against having too much brains in the service of the Lord. Heart and energy, not intellect, it says, are the qualities needed. We think its anxiety on this point, however, somewhat premature.

The *Methodist* says the voluntary principle is rather overdone in America, and has an able sketch of the evils of small congregations. The remedy for the mischief is, of course, to make them larger.

The country press toss the same mark in literary merit and theological interest as its metropolitan collaborators. The *Chicago Standard* pitches into what it calls "Little Church" theology. Of course poor Dr. Houghton gets particular fits. But who could expect mercy from a Chicago divine? All the Chicago people boast of being very good or very bad, very charitable or very much not so. And they judge themselves justly. The *Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans) is greatly exercised over Mike Norton's bill about charitable institutions, and thinks New York is going to "become wholly Romanist." Perhaps so; but the *Presbyterian* sees a long way ahead. The *Baltimore Episcopalian* asks the HERALD "to us its great influence to impress upon our contemporaries" the duty of reverence, which is exactly the task at which we have been toiling at our desk for many a long year. The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* contends that divorcees are unjustifiable, except for actual infidelity, and takes a very high moral tone generally. It has a chance to make a good many conversions in the West to this doctrine, if all reports be true.

And, lastly, we call attention to a sensible article in the *Scottish American* (which, although not a religious journal, now and then debates at Church questions), upon the advantages of rebuilding the fragments of the Kirk into a compact and uniform edifice. The article is warmly in favor of union, and will doubtless have considerable weight.

THE TOMB OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON, at North Bend, Ohio, is said to be in a state of decay. How is it with that of Jackson, at the Hermitage? "That republicans are ungrateful," at least in regard to the memories of their departed heroes, is lamentably apparent.

WESTERN PAPERS are beginning to agitate the subject of Congress controlling the vast railway interests of the nation. The Kentucky Legislature, however, already protests against such action.

FRANCE.

Red Republicans Propose Impeaching Napoleon.

Garibaldi Invited to His Seat in the Assembly.

The Senate, after its late night session on Friday night, in which it passed the House bill to regulate elections in the States, went to work yesterday on the Post Office Appropriation bill, and kept at it steadily till the hour of adjournment. The important question on this bill was that of steamship subsidies. The proposition to give five hundred thousand dollars a year to a line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia was defeated, after discussion, by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-four. The proposition to double the subsidy of the line to China and Japan from half a million to a million of dollars, and the service from monthly to semi-monthly, was under consideration when the Senate adjourned. It will probably meet the same fate as the Australian project.

Congress appears determined to do nothing in aid of steamship enterprises, but rather to aim at their total defeat. Its motto seems to be, "Millions for railroads, but not a dollar for ocean commerce." Not so have the other enlightened governments of the world understood their relations and duty to that great interest which has made the wealth and power of so many nations in the past and in the present.

The House bill for the celebration of the centenary anniversary of American Independence by an international exposition of arts, manufactures and products at Philadelphia, in 1876, was passed by the Senate yesterday, and now only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

In the House a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was read, representing the necessity of some definite action being taken by the House on the proposition to abolish the income tax, and urging that such action be taken without delay. Mr. Hooper notified the House, in connection with the letter, that he would, at the earliest opportunity, move to go into Committee of the Whole and take up the bill for action. There are now but five days of this Congress left, and there is reason to fear, in view of the facility with which the rules of the House can be used to obstruct legislative action, that the bill abolishing the income tax, like many other matters of great public interest, will fail to receive consideration at the present Congress.

The whole of yesterday's session in the House was occupied in the consideration of the "Omnibus" Appropriation bill, several items of which elicited much discussion. The paragraph appropriating six millions to reimburse States for their outlay in equipping troops during the rebellion was excluded from the bill on a point of order. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, vainly endeavored to resist the Pennsylvania delegation in an object which they seem to have as much at heart as even maintaining high duties on iron and coal, the removal of the Navy Yard from Philadelphia to League Island, and they carried their point by a vote of one hundred and forty to forty-four. Then Dawes, worried out with his efforts to make progress in the bill, and despairing of the House continuing in session long enough to dispose of it paragraph by paragraph, moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill without further consideration. The House, however, was not in an accommodating mood, and refused to adopt this wholesale system of legislation, but adjourned without disposing of the bill. It appears highly probable now that some of the appropriation bills will have to go over till the next session.

Ireland's Food Supply to England.

The fact that the Irish people export food while they themselves remain in a chronic state of pauperized starvation constitutes an anomaly in the politico-economic system of Europe and America. Yet so it is. Parliamentary returns go to show that Ireland sent into the ports of Great Britain during the year 1870 as many as 202,443 head of beef cattle and 460,000 sheep, with a continual drove of swine, and a daily supply of butter and eggs. Liverpool has secured a monopoly of the cattle carrying trade from Dublin by means of its steamship companies and channel navigation subsidies. Hence, as is shown by the same official papers, the Liverpool market was, mainly, enabled to supply during the year which has just closed butchers' meat for the population of the town and neighborhood, including Birkenhead, about 600,000 persons. Liverpool also supplied with fresh meat 163,032 emigrants who sailed from the port, as well as the sailors who navigated the 5,053 ships which entered. In round numbers, it supplied about 900,000 individuals with food, purchasing in the cheap, because necessitous, market of the Green Isle, and selling in its own and at the prices marked on by the Liverpool traders.

The cash which was first paid for this food, viewing it in bulk, was just taken to Ireland, counted there, looked at for a few days, and returned to England, either in exchange for British manufactured goods or in the shape of rent, to be expended in London or elsewhere through the country.

So long as Ireland can be retained on the verge of a somewhat respectable poverty so long will this current of production and export, of demand and supply, continue. Should Ireland be enabled to improve her condition, should her inhabitants come to be permitted to eat a fair share of the food which they raise on the soil—exporting merely the surplus—prices of provisions would advance in Liverpool, and wages rates would be forced upward in the manufacturing centres of England in consequence. This advance would at once disturb the economic and cash averages of the capitalists of Britain proper. Such a movement would revolutionize, to a very great extent, the present system of British trade, her industrial production and the foreign supply of her fabrics. No wonder, therefore, that England wishes Ireland to remain pretty much as she is, or just "where she has got her."

THE PITTSBURGH *Paper* thinks the attempt to "Quakerize" the red men of the West does not seem to have had a potential effect; at least it has not prevented the aborigines from indulging in the exhilarating pastime of slaying every white man fate casts in their way. The broadminded policy should not be spread broadcast.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE TREATY NOT YET SIGNED.

PEACE CERTAIN TO BE MADE.

Efforts to Obtain the Abandonment of Humiliating Conditions.

M. Thiers Trying to Save Metz.

A Treaty of Commerce Demanded by Germany.

NORTHERN FRANCE GETTING UNEASY.

The Armistice to be Prolonged Forty-Eight Hours.

The Germans to Enter Paris on Monday.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1871.

For the information of the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD I would report that on yesterday the Duc de Broglie presented his credentials to the Queen as Ambassador of France.

A despatch from Paris to the *London Daily News* reports a singular movement on the part of the French radicals. It states that the Paris Deputies in the National Assembly, headed by MM. Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and Henri Rochefort, intend to present a motion to the Assembly demanding the impeachment of Louis Napoleon. As the Deputies named belong to the extreme left and are in the minority the motion will be of no avail.

GARIBOLDI INVITED TO HIS SEAT.

The radical republicans have again tendered an invitation to General Garibaldi to take the seat in the National Assembly to which he was elected by the people.

A NEW MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

M. Pouyer-Quertier has been appointed Minister of Commerce by M. Thiers. He succeeds M. Lambrecht, who was appointed a few days ago, but who seems to have declined the portfolio.

A HINT OF WAR.

The Versailles correspondent of the *London Telegraph* sends a special despatch to that paper to-day announcing the commencement of a movement for the concentration of the German armies in the direction of Southern France. The same correspondent reports that it is stated in Versailles that the French regiments encamped near Bordeaux are composed of excellent material and are well armed and equipped.

THE MISSION TO ITALY.

A Paris telegram of to-day's date states that M. Etienne Arago's mission to Italy is, it is now announced, to reclaim the material left at Rome at the departure of the French army of occupation.

SURPRISED BY GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The Paris *Temps* says the sympathetic words of President Grant's message towards the German empire are a painful surprise to the French democracy.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Prussians continue to levy contributions in the departments and imprison the authorities who refuse to pay them.

RAILWAY SERVICE TO PARIS.

A despatch from Havre, 25th, says that railway service from Havre and Dieppe to Paris will recommence on Sunday.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, announces the receipt of the following subscriptions to February 24: Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, \$23,515 06; by Produce Exchange Committee, \$15,645; grand total, \$39,160 06.

As will be seen by the following correspondence, the Mercantile Library Association has been enlisted in the good work of raising money for the relief of the starving French.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1871.

CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq., President Mercantile Library Association.

DEAR SIR:—It has been suggested to me by some of the gentlemen who are associated with me in the work of raising money for the relief of the sufferers by the French war that the Mercantile Library Association might be willing to aid that charity by giving to it the proceeds of one of the lectures to be delivered under its auspices.

I remember that during and subsequent to our own war your association was foremost in every good and charitable work, and I am quite sure that at this time an appeal from you would meet with a hearty and generous response not only from your own members, but from the public generally. If you deem this suggestion a practicable one I shall be glad to hear from you at once, and will be glad to co-operate with you in carrying it into effect. Very truly yours,

CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq., President Mercantile Library Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1871.

CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq., President Mercantile Library Association.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 21st inst. is received. The lecture of our friend, Mr. Allen, has been arranged for Friday, Feb. 24th, at 7 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library Association, 100 Broadway. The proceeds of this lecture will be given to the French Relief Fund. I am authorized by the Board of Directors to say that they will cheerfully devote the proceeds of that lecture to the benefit of the noble charity which you represent. Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ALLEN, President.

CUBA.

A Passenger from New York Ordered to Quit the Island.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1871.

Innocencio Casanova, a passenger by the steamer City of Mexico, from New York, has been forbidden to remain here and ordered to re-embark.

MASSACHUSETTS INTELLIGENCE.

Examination of Counterfeiters—Arrangement of Murders—Loading of the Steamer Worcester Finished.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1871.

The preliminary examination to-day of Everett J. Ober and John H. Harvey, two of the parties arrested last evening charged with passing counterfeit money, resulted in holding them for trial. The counterfeiters exhibited in court were upon the Worcester County National Bank at Peabody, and were very good imitations. The detectives are positive that they are on the right track and that the case is one of great magnitude.

John Moran and Dennis Carney, the former indicted for the murder of Orner Packard, and the latter for killing William H. Stoughton, some months ago, were arraigned before the Supreme Court, in Dedham, Mass., to-day. Both pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

The steamer Worcester with supplies for France was finished to-day, but she may not be in readiness to sail before Wednesday next.

The embassador at the Webster Bank amounts to \$47,000. Daniels, the cashier, who was implicated, has left the city.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

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TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that the *London Times* has received a special telegram from Paris which reports that the objections raised by the French Commissioners at Versailles are more to the form than the substance of the German terms of peace.

THE TREATY NOT YET SIGNED.

It is understood that all the preliminaries have been assented to by M. Thiers and his colleagues. The conditions and stipulations of the treaty of peace, however, have not yet been agreed upon. Certain conditions of an exceedingly severe and humiliating character the French oppose and are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of. Nevertheless the conclusion of a treaty with Germany is regarded in Paris as certain as if it were already signed.

TRYING TO SAVE METZ.

It is understood, says another despatch from the French capital, that M. Thiers accepts the principle of territorial cession and is ready to sign a treaty which cedes French territory. He is, however, opposed to giving up Metz, and is trying to save the city. It is stated that Count Bismarck has expressed himself willing to agree to leave Metz to France, but that General Von Moltke objects to any such agreement, and insists upon the acquisition of the fortress by Germany.

A TREATY OF COMMERCE IN THE WAY.

M. Thiers, the Paris telegram continues, went to Versailles yesterday, and after his return to the capital held a long consultation with the Assembly Commission of Fifteen, the result of which has not been ascertained. To-day the general belief is that the peace negotiations were resumed at Versailles this morning. At present the difficulty in the way to the conclusion of a treaty of peace is respecting the treaty of commerce which Bismarck desires to include in the terms. On this subject all the newspapers in Paris have articles. They oppose the alleged Prussian intention of imposing a commercial treaty upon France.

THE INDEMNITY.

The *Temps* says the annual produce of the landed property of France will not for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. An indemnity of one milliard of thalers is, therefore, excessive.

NORTHERN FRANCE UNEASY.

Great uneasiness is felt in the North of France on the subject of peace negotiations. Everything is in readiness to inundate the country.

THE THEORY OF REVENGE.

The *Echo du Nord* protests against the theory of revenge as but the opinion of a faction and contrary to the interests of the nation and of progress. A peaceful solution of the Alsace question is possible.

AFFAIRS IN BORDEAUX.

MM. Thiers, Favre and Picard have not yet arrived here. The departure of M. Thiers from Paris even has not yet been announced, and it is generally concluded that the Assembly will not meet to-morrow, and that the armistice will be prolonged for forty-eight hours.

PEACE CERTAIN TO BE MADE—THE TERMS AGREED UPON—THIERS, FAVRE AND BISMARCK IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles dated at midnight, Friday, the 24th inst., says:—

M. Thiers, M. Favre and Count Bismarck held a long conference on Friday.

Terms of peace were agreed upon, but their exact nature is yet a profound secret.

It is only known that they resembled the previous accounts and are to be submitted on Saturday to the Consultative Committee.

PEACE IS CERTAIN.

The armistice is not to be prolonged.

The Prussians will enter Paris on Monday.

BRAZIL.

Defeat of the Insurgents in Entre Rios—Continuation of the Revolution in Montevideo.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1871.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to February 6 are at hand. The Entre Rios insurgents have been routed. The revolution continues at Montevideo.

PRUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Trained in Rome and Qualified for Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 25, 1871.

I have obtained information to-day which leads me to think that Herr Von Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador in Rome, has been summoned to Versailles, and will probably be appointed German Ambassador to Paris after the conclusion of peace between France and Germany.

The Roman *Liberal* (an avowed republican) believes that the ministerial transfer is more than probable.

Herr Von Arnim has been very acceptable to the Court of the Holy See during the period of his mission in this city.

It is said that on the question of the succession to the French throne he is a legitimist of the Orleanist school, and that he understands what his Holiness the Pope and his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, wish on that subject.

ITALY AND TUNIS.

The Diplomatic Relations Still Difficult—Dangerous for His Highness the Bey.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 25, 1871.

The relations existing between the Government of King Victor Emmanuel and that of His Highness the Bey of Tunis, remain still at a most delicate point of diplomacy.

The special mission which arrived lately in this city from Tunis has not, to the present moment, at least, given much satisfaction relative to the assurance of guarantees for the prevention or suppression of the Rif practices in future.

The *Rivista* (newspaper) says that Signor Venosta, Foreign Minister of Italy, has granted to Hussein Bey, the Tunisian Envoy, a delay of eight days. If at the expiration of that time his instructions from his government are still unsatisfactory an Italian squadron will sail for Tunis.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Her Majesty the Queen Almost Convalescent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1871.

Telegrams which have reached this city from Madrid and Florence report that the health of the Queen of Spain, whose sudden illness from an attack of military fever at Allassio, I announced to the HERALD by cable, has improved considerably and that her Majesty approaches convalescence rapidly.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine—Fifty Dead Bodies at the Mouth of the Pit.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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FIRES.

Fire in the Boston House of Correction—Four Hundred Prisoners in Danger.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1871.

The chapel, tailors' shop and brush factory connected with the Suffolk county House of Correction, in South Boston, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Ninety sewing machines and other machinery were burned. The buildings destroyed were 100 feet from the main prison, which is fire-proof. The convicts—300 men and 100 women—were considerably frightened, but were finally quieted by the officers, who understood managing them. The fire was caused by a spontaneous combustion of old rags used for cleaning the sewing machines. The loss to Suffolk county is \$50,000; to the State, \$100,000. The brick manufacturing plant was damaged to the extent of \$25,000; fully insured.

Burning of a Woolen Factory in Ohio.

TRUMBULL, Feb. 25, 1871.

P. C. Dean's Woolen Factory at Ballville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$30,000, with an insurance of only \$6,000.

Fire in Great Falls, N. H.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1871.

A fire in Great Falls, N. H., yesterday, destroyed a large brick building on the corner of Main and Fore streets, occupied by Locke & Hill, dealers in drugs and groceries; Sanborn & Farnall, dealers in furniture; Finkham & Sawyer, dealers in clothing, and John A. Smith, dealer in boots and shoes. The loss is \$25,000; partly insured.

Stores Burned in Ellenville—Loss \$25,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1871.

A fire last night at Ellenville, N. Y., burned the stores of John Connelly, Louis Minehold, Michael Mullins and the dwellings of Dr. Gilpert, Mrs. Penrose and John Thompson. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; partly insured.

Singular Fire in Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1871.

A fire occurred last night in a dilapidated frame building at the corner of Fourth and Diamond streets, belonging to William J. Traver, which was totally destroyed, with its contents. The occupants were Frederick Shyster, carriage maker; Theodore Traver, line and cement, and Charles Yager, patent shoe brush manufacturer. The loss is about \$4,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by water coming in contact with the line.

Hotel in Palmyra, N. Y., Burned.

PALMYRA, Feb. 25, 1871.

At about five o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the barn of the Butler Hotel, near the depot in this village, which soon communicated to a wooden building on the west, which was totally destroyed. The fire spread to the brick hotel on the east, built by Mr. Crane, which was also burned to the ground. Two horses in the hotel stables were burned to death. There was no insurance on the buildings. The loss is about \$15,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rescue of Wrecked Japanese Seamen—Sailors on the Island of San Juan—Floods in Oregon—Swindling the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1871.

The United States gunboat Nyack arrived here yesterday afternoon from Honolulu, her aid in rescuing the crew of the steamer Saginaw not having been required.

The ship Annie M. Small, from Hong Kong, brings four Japanese, rescued from a junk found drifting at sea, out of water and provisions.

Great complaint is made by both English and Americans that the Island of San Juan and the De Haro group, to which both governments lay claim, are used as depots by smugglers, who defy both authorities and cannot be interfered with.

The ship Galatia and consular steamer Peacock were in collision yesterday in the harbor, and both damaged in the upper rigging.

The night of the 23d inst. was the coldest ever known in Los Angeles. There was a heavy frost in the city, and ice formed a few miles distant from town.

The heavy rains have caused floods in Oregon. The Sacramento Union reiterates the charge that the Central Pacific Railroad is charging the government for freight double the amount charged to private citizens between San Francisco and Corvallis.

The Fair-Critenden Tragedy—Laura Fair Arraigned Before the Criminal Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1871.

Mrs. Laura Fair was arraigned to-day before the Criminal Court for the murder of A. P. Critenden on board the Oakland ferryboat on the 3d of November last. The circumstances of the case will be well remembered by the HERALD readers.

Mrs. Fair pleaded not guilty.

THE FILKINS CASE.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1871.

No more jurors in the Filkins case were obtained to-day, and the court adjourned until Monday afternoon. Thus far 107 talesmen have been examined and only six jurors obtained.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The British Commissioners Received by the President—Contrast Between Republican and Monarchical Courts—Hospitalities to the Commissioners of Both Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1871.

The British ministers and official attaches of the Joint High Commission who are here were received at noon to-day by the President at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton accompanied Earl de Grey and his associates. The distinguished strangers were severely introduced to the President by the Secretary of State. The President received them very cordially, and they left at ease immediately. They recognized the absence of all the routine of state formalities which attends the presentation of persons to Queen Victoria or to the sovereign of any other country. The friendly and unassuming style in which they were received by General Grant to-day gives the British Commissioners a characteristic illustration of American republican simplicity.

The interview was somewhat similar to that of the Commissioners with the Secretary of State yesterday, only it was more protracted. Friendly sentiments were reciprocated. All parties expressed the conviction that the labors of the Commission would end harmoniously. If the deliberations of the Joint Commission shall prove as pleasant as these introductions there is good reason to expect a speedy settlement of all differences between both countries and the establishment of perpetual peace and amity. The Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General were also present at the interview.

This evening the American Commissioners were entertained privately by Secretary Fish and the British Commissioners by Sir Edward Thornton at the British Embassy.

Personal Intelligence.

Baron M. Von Hippel is among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Governor William Higley, of Pennsylvania, is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Louis T. Cushing and wife, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Governor Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Everett House.

William Cassidy, the editor of the Albany *Argus*, is quartered at the St. James.

B. S. Richards, United States Navy, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. R. Davis, of Louisville, is sojourning at the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Ex-President Tyler has apartments at the St. James.

J. M. Forbes, of Boston, is a guest at the Brevoort House.

The most prominent of the present sojourners at the Grand Central Hotel are Colonel L. M. Ringwalt, of Cincinnati; Dr. Herrick, of Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. L. Ames, of Saratoga, and Colonel H. H. Lintz, of New York.